The Times-Dispatch

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THE SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, BY CARRIER, Se. PER WEEK.
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ALL UNSIGNED COMMUNICATIONS
WILL BE REJECTED.
REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS WILL
NOT BE RETURNED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY STAMPS.
UPTOWN OFFICE AT T. A. MILLERS', 519 E. BROAD.

SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1903.

POSTOFFICES, OLD AND NEW. The prosperity and growth of a city is shown almost invariably by its postoffice business, and we are justified in saying that judged by this standard Richmond is in a fine condition. The demand for better accommodations for the postoffice here is no mere idle ambition of the community to have a larger Federal building, but it is a reasonable and sensible call for more room in which to receive and forward the mails. And what a lot of leters people do write

now-adays-! The invention and use of typewriting is responsible for much of this. It was not so when people had to do their writing with a pen; much less when that pen was made of a quill, and when the penman had to stop frequently to trim its point. Then, too, in those more or less halycon days, the postage rates were extremely high. A man had to look into his purse, and do some figuring before he mailed a half dozen letters. Now the usiness man comes down to his effice in the morning, Ends some dozens of letters awaiting him, dictates answers to his stenographer, goes out to his lunch, and upon his return signs the sheets that have been written for him. Thus he does more correspondence in one day than

With the diffusion of education and the increase in letter writing and newspaper publishing has come, quite naturally. need for better postoffices. We have no information as to where Richmond's first postofilee was located, but in or some tavern away down town, v We do know that for some decades, in comparatively modern time, it was located on or near Cary Street, between Tenth and Thirteenth Streets. The packet-boats running on the canal had their landings on the Basin-Bank, while the stages were wont to start from the Eagle Hotel or the Columbian, the former of which stood on the square where the Western Union Telegraphic office now is, while the latter occupied the site on Shockee Slip, new covereed by Crenshaw's Warehouse.

It seems to have been the practice of the government to rent quarters for the postoffice, and when the Exchange Hotel was built in the forties a portion of it was secured for this purpose. fronted Fourteenth Street, and there it was wholly above ground, but viewed from Franklin Street is was to all Intents and purposes a basement, above which three full stories arose.

No vestige of the Exchange now mains. It fell into disuse when the Jefferson was built, and after a long period of for wholesale houses.

With many people the Exchange is but a dream-like memory; with others it is a lively recollection associated with big balls and sumptuous dinners, with the ith the sight of a lobby rammed, packed and jammed when State conventions were in session, or when there were ex-

When the new postoffice ullding was the office of the Collector of Customs were removed to it, the Custom House having for some years previous been in between Main and Cary.

wiring the Civil War, so called, the Confederate Government found it necessary to make use of the city postoffice building for general purposes. The President and some members of his Cab inet had offices upstairs, while the Treasury Department occupied the Main Street floor. Meanwhile the city postoffice occupied quarters under the Spottswood Hotel, and there it remained until some months after the evacuation. Then it was restored to its old place, where it is now. Once since then it has been moved; this was when the addition was put to the building. That was during Cleveland's term, when Mr. Cullingsworth was postmaster, and when temporary quarters were secured for the office at the northwest corner of Cary and

The postoffice building, as we see it now, is a remodeled and enlarged building, front and rear. The original building withstood the fire of evacuation day, April 3, 1865, and on that account may be called fireproof, but it had the obvious advantage of standing separate and apart from all other buildings which might communicate fire to it. Sparks fell upon its metal roof, but harmlessly,

Eleventh.

A PLAIN ANSWER TO A PLAIN QUESTION.

The Tazewell Republican replies some length to an article which appeared in this paper some time ago on the relative attitude of Presidents Cleveland and Roosevelt on the negro question. The Republican seems to think that The Times-Dispatch were disposed to speer at it, and makes this confession of hu-

mility: "It is true," it says "that we pub "It is true," it says "that we publish an humble weekly paper and that our contemporary is a spiepdid metropolitan daily; but, in our humble way, we try to direct public opinion on important questions with as much earnestness as does our able contemporary. In performing that work or duty we will as unhesitatingly cross swords with the metropolitan daily. If we think it is doing wrong, as we would with one of our equally modest weekly contemporaries. no ray which

With that spirit controlling us we will not be driven from the areas by the closing declaration of The Times-Dis-patch, 'we are not willing to pursue the discussion.'

There is no occasion for platitudes. This paper does not set itself up to be an oracle, and we never play the high and mighty toward any Virginia contemporary. Our objection to the paragraph in the Tazewell Republican was that it implied that The Times-Dispatch was trying to dodge something and that our contemporary was going to keep on prodding it, until it forced a reply. In point of fact, we had not seen the original article in the Republican and did not know that we had been called upon to reply to any question which our

So much for the proprieties.

Now to the argument: . The Republican goes on to say that

President Cleveland invited Fred Doug-las and his wife to the White House; that he signed a bill establishing mixed schools in New York; that he appointed several negroes to important positions. We reply that Mr. Cleveland never gave the slightest intimation that he garded the negro as a social equal, or that he proposed to force negro uppointees on the people of the South against their will. But President has, to all intents and purposes, declared that he is in favor of wiping out the color line, socially and politically. It is all in a motive, Motoover, Mr. Cleveland represented a party has always been opposed to negro domination in politics, whereas Mr. Roosevelt represents a party which put the negro into politics and clothed him with the right of suffrage and brought upon the people of the South all the terrors and distress and humiliation of

of President Roosevelt in this connec Finally the Republican asks this

reconstruction. That makes the great-

est sort of difference between the action

President Cleveland and the action

ocratic party should declare for the gold standard and a tariff for revenue only and nominate Grover Cleveland as the candidate, will The Times-Dispatch do as The Times did in 1802, and give that platform and candidate its cordial support ?"

As an independent proposition, of course. If Mr. Cleveland or any other Democrat is nominated good Democratic platform platform

The Times-Dispatch will give platform and the nominee its most cordial support. There can surely be no doubt with our contemporary on this score, and we suppose that it has asked the question because it wishes to put this paper in the attitude of supporting a man social equality and negro office holders.

If, after being nominated on a Dem Mr. Cleveland or any other favor of social equality or of mixe schools, or of putting negroes in office over the whites, we should not only refuse to support him, but we should do everything in our power to bring upon him ignominious defeat.

Is our contemporary answered?

A SENSIBLE GIRL.

The newspapers are telling an interesting story about the daughter of a rich man in a Western city who recent ly left gay and fashlonable society, went into some charitable institution town and asked for employment. She offered to work without wages, vided she could be useful. She was as signed to some task in the institution and the last we heard from her she was hard at it, making herself useful.

This may be a fad, and this girl may soon tire of the new position and return to card parties, receptions and evening ly done a sensible thing, and if she sticks to her resolution to be useful, she will be useful and she will be happy.

We cannot understand how any man or woman, no matter how rich such man or woman may be, can be content with a life of idle usefulness. As a matter of pride, if nothing better, it seems to us that every man and woman would a rented building on Fifteenth Btreet, love to do something to make the world better; would love to do something the interest of humanity-something to be remembered for; something to rememthroughout eternity.

If one of these idlers should see a splendid machine capable of doing the best class of mechanical work put aside in a barn loft and left there to rust out, such person would say that this was a great waste.

If one of these idlers should see a fine norse put up in a stall, there to stand idle and never to be used for business or for pleasure, such person would say hat this was a great waste.

Yet many men and women seem to think that it is no waste for them to spend their whole lives in ease and lux-ury and pleasure seeking, never employing their faculties in useful occupation. It seems to us not only waste ful, but sinful, for man, the greatest and most wonderful machine in the

world, to rust out in idleness. The servant who digged a hole and buried his talent in the earth was denounced for his slothfulness, for neglect, for failing to turn his talent to

good account. is a terrible thing for a man to neglect his talents, and trifle with his opportunities.

A YOUNG MAN'S MISFORTUNE.

James A. Lyon Garfield, a relative of President Garfield, is now in fall in New York charged with theft. It is one of the saddest cases that has been brought to our attention for many a day. The young man comes from a good family, and is only wenty-two years of age. Unfortunately for him, when he became of age, he received a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars, and that was the besinning of his trouble. Ife went to New York and became fascinated with a fast life of that city, and soon squandered his fortune. He went from bad to worse un-til he finally committed a crime, for which he is now in prison.

Many a poor fellow has been ruined, just

as this poor fellow was ruined, by inheriting a fortune. When a young man begins life with plenty of money, which which he had no hand in earning, the chances are greatly against him, and he must have great will power, indeed, if he re-sists the temptations that come in his There is no stimulus to a young way. man thus situated to work, and to em ploy his talents in usefulness, but the allurements are all the other way. Making pleasure his business in life, he is sure to fall into temptations. Ordinary pleasures soon become stale and flat, and the appetite grows all the time for some new morsel, a little stronger in flavor. Young Garfield would probably be an honest man, an industrious and useful man to-day, if he had begun life poor.

ed out to be a curse instead of a bless Everything is a curse which tends to dwarf the physical, intellectual and mora development of a young man, even though the thing be, a mint of money, and everything is a blessing which tends to promote such development, ever

His fortune was his misfortune and turn

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

though the thing be abject poverty.

The Board of Education has again nom nated D. S. Pollock to be superintendent of public schools in Pulaski county, and it is reported that this time the nominaion will be confirmed.

When the name was first sent in Senaor St. Clair represented that he had been treated with discourtesy by the board, The charge was made in good faith, and the Senate expressed its resentment by rejecting the nomination.

But Mr. St. Clair has doubtless satisfied

himself and all Senators have doubtless satisfied themselves that no discourtes; was intended. The unpleasantness doubtless graw out of a misunderstanding al ound, and there is never any difficulty among gentlemen in settling a point of tiquette.

With the question of etiquette now elim nated, it is to be presumed that the case will be taken upon its merits, in which event Mr. Pollock will, of course, b

A SELF-EXECUTING RELIGION.

The Charlotte Gazette, whose editor is one of the best men in the State and evout Christian, has an article in his current issue on the trouble in the Minsterial Union of Richmond, which is con-

cluded as follows:
"The most officient means of curbing "The most efficient means of curbing all human passions and removing all human ills is the grace of God, revealed through Christ. Sad is it when those who should be God's messengers so far forget their mission as to appeal to the law and worldly methods to accomplish that which the gospel can alone effect. The use of law or human agencies to secure Sabbath observance or the recognitor of rollgious or moral duties is but a sad confession of a lack of confidence in the power of divine truth."

This question has been so often dis-

This question has been so often discussed that there is nothing new to be ald about it, But it is well enough to keep in mind the fact that religion is matter of principle before it is a matter of action. There must be religious prin ciples before there can be religious acts, and without the principles the acts amount to little in the sight of God. It seems to us that St. Paul abundantly establishes that fact in his famous discourse

on charity. It religion is going to do anything for the world, it must first get into the hearts of the people. If religion is going to work reforms and make the acts of the men good, it must first of all get its fundamentals well into the public conscience.

It always seems to us like putting aside the best for that which is inferior when ministers of the gospel undertake to discuss secular topics and especially to work religious forms through legislation. We preachors can do is to preach the true principles of the Bible and to get men horoughly inoculated with them. When is done moral reforms will come legically and inevitably. If the religion of the Bible is not self-executing, it is

"CHARITY."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"Though I speak with the tongues of the and of angels and have not charge. I am become as sounding brass or the time time average." men and of angels and have not charty, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity. I am nothing. And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profitch me nothing. Charity sufferenth long and is kind; charity sufferenth not; charity vauniteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not castly provoked, thinketh no evil."—I. Cor., xill:1-4. What we want, according to the testi-

What we want, according to the testimony of the Apostle, is love. Is that It is absolutely all. Love comes all? first, and love comes last, and love reaches all the intermediate space. It is the same love, and yet not the same, as the blossom is not the root, yet without the root there is no blossom.

St. Paul had been arguing about many things, and now he was going to settle all these various matters. Suddenly he gathered himself together, as if he said; What does it all amount to?" you really need is inspiration, and the name of that spirit is Love. there is an abundance of love all goes easily, whether in a small cottage great palace, or a church. Where there is no love there can be no reliance, and not until loye rules the spirit will the life settle into rich, massive, uplifting

Corinth was the city of eloquence. But all eloquence is as nothing unless prompted and moved by love. Love will win. Be not tired of love. Love uplifts a soul. Love will last longer than law. Love will sit up all night, and still be not weary. Love will save, us when argument will only irritate. confound and destroy.

The Apostle sets aside all genius, all mental power, all almsgiving, and oven of self-martyrdom. He says: "All this What about your love, your is useless. What about your love, your self-sacrifice, your daily living in the Where is the cross on which you have died for others?

Try yourself by this standard. Young men who sigh for riches, yourself this crucial question and en-yany a poor fellow has been ruined, just deavor to find out the whole truth.

'Love suffereth long and is kind." Do I suffer long? And am I kind with it Be not deceived. Love suffereth long, and through it all is sweet, kind, courteous, gracious, uncomplaining. Not a word of represch on its tongue, not a drop of bitterness in its gentle heart. Ah

me! If that be so I have no love!
"Charity envieth not." Do I envy?
This is the unseen discipline of the soul. Do I envy the brother who is doing more than I can do? Or the merrapidly than 17 Do I envy the gifts, the adornments, the accomplishments and honors of some other man? Do 1? Love tell no lies to thyself! Alas, I do But I do not want to envy. Oh, my God, my God of the Cross, help mel

Save me from myself!
"Charity vaunteth not itself." Never goes to the front sent by right. Never treats the weak as if they were a nuisance. Never lifts itself up in self-conscious pomp. Love will sit down any with anybody. Love is ever on the outlook for others. Love asks: What is the next thing to be done? If can do it, here I am!"

Love "Soeketh not her own." That

is the supreme point. Let others wrangle for their "rights" and dispute for honors. Love fills the unselfish and noble soul. who will give up rather than contend and who will "follow peace with all men."

'Is not easily provoked." We take offence as quick as lightning. We even pride ourselves on it! We say we are so sensitive. O, Lamb. of God, teach me Thy gentleness! on one cheek, Thou didst turn the other dest not again! When Thou didst suffer, Thou didst not threaten. Oh, where was Thy sensitiveness, Victim of Cal-

vary? "Thinketh no evil." Who can follow this subtle music? Who can even beat time to it? Who can take part in it? There are men who have a genius in thinking evil to themselves and of oth-They can always tell you the motive, and it is never a good one. And yet there are still left a few rare souls

who "think no evil."

Love imputes no motive, sees only the bright side, cherishes no malice, nor gives way to revenge.

We must then set ourselves to learn

love. Is not life full of opportunities for this lesson?

Every man and woman every day has thousand of them.

The world is not a playground; it is a school-room. Life is not a holiday out an education, and the one eternal lesson for us all is, how better we can It is a matter of life or death.

Our Lord Jesus has given His deliberate verdict-that it is better not to live than not to love. Everything else in all our lives is transitory. Every other good is visionary and faulty. But the acts of love, which no man knows, or can ever fully know-they never fail. There is no mystery about it. We

are to love others-love every one; love our enemies, because God is love and because Ha first loved us.

Well may we pray: "O, Lord, Who hast taught us that all our doings without charity are nothing worth. Send

Thy Holy Ghost and pour into our hearts that most excellent gift of charity, the very bond of peace, and of all virtues, without which whosoever liveth s counted dead before Thee. this for Thine only Son Jesus Christ's sake. Amen."

Dr. Richard J. Gatling, the inventor o he famous Gatling gun, died suddenly in New York Thursday. He was one of those geniuses who can have no other field but nvention, and fortunately he was enabled o pursue his native bent, and succeeded in it. He was the son of a North Care lina planter, and was born in Hertford county, in that State, September 12, 1818 While a mere boy he assisted his father, who also seems to have been inventive in perfecting a machine for sawing co ton seed and another for thinning cotton plants. This led to his invention of machine for sowing rice, which he subsequently adapted to sowing wheat, and patented. But his first original inven tion was futile, for it was a screw to supplant paddles in propelling boats and Ericsson was ahead of him. Dr Gatling invented many other things, including a steam plow, and quite recently an automobile plow, which he considered his greatest invention, though the world will always regard the gu which bears his name as the greatest product of his inventive mind.

The Kansas City Star says: "Now hat Dr. Loob, of Chicago, has discovered cure for St. Vitus' dance, let him cast about for some remedy for the cake walk." The late Dr. Gatling invented the only perfect remedy for that several years ago.

Apparently forgetful of the fate o the Mr. and Mrs. Fair, Mr. Schwab, of Consolidated Steel notoriety, is trying to break the auto speed record in the suburbs of Paris.

President Ingalls seems to have a soft snap on the Cincinnati mayoralty, but ne will find that the Cincinnati mayor. alty is a long ways from the Presi dency of the United States. That Mississippi judge who has in-

structed his grand jury to indict pro-

gressive cuchre players who win or lose

prizes evidently wants to get his name in print. Dr. Crawford and Judge Campbel seem to have reached the end of their tether neck and neck and incidentally eft Virginia with a considerable bill of

costs to pay,

Hicks, the alleged weather prophet promises warm, wettish and generally disagreeable weather, with thunder storms, for the greater part of March.

Let us hope that no preacher will take Judge Campbell for a text to-day or any other day. February was yesterday trying to close with the roaring lion act, just to show

March how it is done, perhaps. Rev. Thomas Dixon is doing a few man stunts outside of the Senate.

Trend of Thought In Dixie Land Charles B. Littlefield, of Maine, has

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: What would be the result if the northern mar-plots would leave the race question alone? The problem would soon set-tle itself, and the relations between the races be adjusted on a working basis. The negro would be entirely contented, the white majority would see to it that the blacks are protected and provided for. The way to solve "the negen problem" is for the northern people to leave it alone.

Charleston Post: Bo Crumpacker thinks he will abandon his effort to have the conditions of the suffrage in the fouth investigated by Congress. The changed view of the Northern States as to the negro question must have manifested itself in Indiana and especially in Crumpacker's Congressional District.

Atlanta Constitution: What is this story Atlanta Constitution: What is this story of horrible race discrimination which comes from the heart of the city of New York? Negroes compelled to sit apart from whites at the theatre, and at a performance of negro actors! What does Boston think about that? And what, oh, what is thought of it in certain sacred precincts in Washington?

Dallas News: It is said that President Roosevelt will visit Colorado some time in March on a hunting expedition. It should be remembered that there is no should be remembered that there is no closed season for catamounts, mountain lions and delegates.

FROM THE CHURCH PAPERS.

All the whole face of the earth seems dreary, and clouds hang over us from day to day. The trees are all bare; not an herb shows itself; only a few sprigs THE GOSPEL ing life. The spring sun

THE GOSPEL ing life. The spring sun
OF LIFE. is coming, and a gentle
and all embracing smile
seems to say: I am come that they may
have life, and that they may have it
more abundantly. The tender grass benutifies the earth. The trees swell with
life and put on a new, bright clothing,
promising blossoms and fruits. And all
nature is full of the Gospel of Life. Even
so does the soul of the individual and of so does the soul or the individual and all humanity respond to the influences of the blessed spirit of love and life, and bespeak the presence of the Prince of Peace. His word is accomplishing purposes of the Living God.—South Churchman.

There is a gospel of salvation, and a gospel of spiritual power; and there are in their divine purpose, but parts of a single plan for human redemption. Chris

single plan for human redemption. Christ came to save men from the SPIRIT. In by giving them eternal life. The Holy Spirit was sent to energize this life, by giving light and power to the saved. The first is the "good news" of Christ; the second, the "good news," or gospel, of the Spirit; and it should be regarded just as truly good news to the Christian that he is not to remain a spiritual weakling as to the unsaved to know that he may become an heir of eternal life.—Religious Herald.

Iffe.—Religious Herald.

The solf-accusations, dismal outlook, the hideous fancies of the chamber of disease ought not to count in any balance sheet of a Christian career. The situation of a Christian career. The situation should be EARTHEN VESSELS, rated reasonably. The purest saint does not escape these dark periods. We know that when the malady is subdued and our body-regains its health, there is sunrise in the soul. "Why art thou cast down, O, my soul! Hope thou in God, for I shall yet praise Him." Let this be the refrain of the invalid in gloomy mood.—Richmond Christian Advertiser.

This is a waiting world of ours. There is a vast amount of waiting in all human experience. Hope is deferred and desire is unsatisfied, and even prayer often AFTER LONG WINTER. swered.

hungry souls that are not fed, and thirsty ones who have not found the living water. There is a multitude of human heartshearts"Whose hope still hovering round thy word, Would light on some sweet promise there."

there."
After the fong winter and waiting will come the summer of life and light, of joy and song. "Rest in the Lord and wait patiently for him, and he will bring it to pass!"—Central Presbyterian.

Soon we may expect to communicate with the Philippines by wiraless telegraphy, and, in fact, every corner of the earth can speak with the uttlermost parts of the WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, world without wire or messenger. Let it not be foreotten that man has with Gol already what man is man has with Gol already what man is striving to have with man. And no storm, no accident, no thief, can steal away the glad communication of the chil-dren of men with the Great Father.— North Carolina Baptist.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Wilmington Messenger says:
We reckon the Governor of Virginia
will take warning from the experience
of the Governor of Georgia, and not
crack any jokes about exchanging some
North Carolinian in the Virginia penitentiary for Bishop. That was apparently an innocent little joke, but it gave
two Governors a great deal of worry.

The Washington Gazette says:

'In the name of the people residing in the rural districts, we enter our pretest against the passage of that part of the revenue bill that taxes circuses so high that it will prevent them from visiting the Stata.'

As to the above, the Charlotte Observer says:

"We are heartily in sympathy with our contemporary in its effort to preserve the circus for the amusement of the people. Its coming is the one bright event in the entire year for a great many of them, and we have about as little sympathy with a law which overtaxes circuses so that they will keep out of the State, as with a prohibitory tariff tax."

Spring.

The month of March doth bring, With it the sweet, sweet spring. And the little birds among their bowers, Fly out to greet the April showers.

The merry babbling brook begins its cheerful warble.
Trying to keep time with the little birdies squabhle.
And the scented flowers sweet,
You will often greet.

The green fields filled with grass.
You will often pass.
And you can tell the winter's rage.
From the joyful spring days.
By A. Blackburn, city,

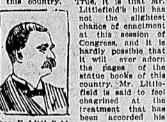
Fitz. Lee for President.

Fitz. Lee for President.

But they tell us that a Southern man cannot be elected. Why? Why not put them to the test? Fitshugh Lee, of Virginia, a retired United States officer—a Federal brigadier—a son of the mether of Presidents—a man born on the soil that produced George Washington—can come as near an election as did Bryan. He can carry as many States as William R. Hearst, and he would make a better President than any man so far named in that connection by either party.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Charles B. Littlefield, of Maine, has come prominent before the public as the author of an anti-trust bill that was really designed, in some measure, to control the powers of those gigantic corporations that now occupy the centre of the stage of discussion and conversation in this country. True, it is that Mr.

Littlefield's bill has not the slightest



field is said to fee

country. Mr. Littlefield is said to feel
chagrined at the
ireatment that has
been accorded his
measure for the regulation of the trusts. It was at the solicitation of the President that he drew
he bill, and he confidently locked for the
support of the administration in its pasage. But the time of another
election was too near and the
trusts are too valuable contributors to
the coffers of the campaign fund to be
offended by any bill, even though it were
no more stringent than that drawn by
the gentleman from Maine. The Democrats say that the bill is entirely inadequate, but that it is better than anything
that had even the supposed sanction of
the Republican side. But it will not be
made a law and Mr. Littlefield, of Maine,
had his trouble for his pains.

A more expansive currency has long

A more expansive currency has long been the crying need of the country, ac-cording to those who speak with authori-ty on the financial conditions of the United States. Representative C Fowler, of New Jersey, end meet this need in his current labor that will not be rewarded, for it is

labor that will not be an open socret now that no currency legislation will be enacted by this Con-gress. Mr. Fowler is chairman of the Committee on Bank-ing and Currency, and is regarded as an able authority and is regarded as an able authority on all matters pertaining to finance.
The feature of his measure is a provision allowing the banks to issue credit currency to the

mann m

banks to issue credit currency to the amount of 25 per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital.

There is no matter before the public There is no matter before the public now that is causing more interest and carnest consideration than the enactment of law against the employment of child abor. The growth of the South in manufacturing industries has made the issue as live a one in this section as it has heretofore been in New England and the anthracite region

Pennsylvania. recent hearing before the Coa Strike Commission ulating the evil and providing that chil-

Rev. E. G. Murphy. dren under a certain age shall not be employed and fixing the number of hours that the others shall be allowed to work. Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy, of Alabama, has come to the front as an advocate of the laws. He is making an earnest fight for salutary statues in regard to child labor, and has to a large extent been successful in his endeavors.

once took as deed two terms in Congress during then Mr of the old Whig party. Since then Mr devoted himself to money get

ting and he has made a success of the business. He has worked unceasingly worked unceasingly and waxed richer and richer, while the tooth of time has seemed to have no influence upon his energies. His actual wealth is said to be beyond his own computation. His drafts upon it have been unusually light. He has few of the expens

Russell sage. has few of the expenses of a rich man. But he has made heavy drafts upon his stitution, and it is now beginning to show the hard usage to which it has to show the hard usage to which it has been subjected. It will be only a few more years before the ticker will record its last noise for the great financier, and there will be few regrets, save for the flurry that his death will likely occasion on that Exchange, where he has for so many years been such an important factor.

The re-election of Thomas C. Platt to the United States Senate the last time was regarded by many as more an ap-preciation of his declining years than of

was regarded by many as more at any preciation of his declining years than of his possession of a power that he once wielded as the "Boss" of Republicanism in the Empire State. He was the personification of the machine in politics. He is a politicisan rather than a statesman. Not for a universal regard and esteem was he chosen as one of the representatives of a soverign State in the Senate of the Union, but through the power of organization and machine methods he made himself the "choice" of the elective powers his skill in multi-

ers. His skill rests upon his skill in manipulation. As a boss he is prominent, and that is the only prominence that he will ever possess.

LET US LEND A

Events of the Week

Under Brief Review to the Southern Hemisphere, after two years of preparatory work, started from San Francisco to Chili yesterday (Saturday). The observations will be conducted by University of California astron-omers, headed by William H. Wright, of the Lick Observatory. Owing to an injury recently received, Director Campbell will be unable to go with the party, which expects to remain at least two years. The mission of the expedition is to throw additional light on the motion of the solar system through space. All the expenses will be borne by D. O. Mills, of New York.

James Hill, a negro of more than the average accomplishments, sent out last week the first issue of a very readable paper he has commenced to publish at Jackson, Miss, The paper is called the Mississippi Register, is intensely Republican in politics, and is unique in that it is not and intends not to be a party organ in the usual acceptation of the term. The editor announces that he will, with his paper and in his capacity as a leader and voter, oppose Mr. Rooseveit, vigorously. Hill has been the Republican leader in the State for years. He has held several important State and Federal offices, has always been looked up to by all the members of his race, and respected by the whites, regardless of party ties, and was not so very many months ago deposed from the office of the register of the United States land office in Jackson to make room for a white man. The Register will be the only Republican paper in the State.

Congress seems to have settled at least one thing at the present session. The ac-tion of the House of Representatives on Tucsday assures the establishment of the gold standard in the Philippine Islands, with a special Filipino coinage of silver pesos, and subsidiary and minor coins to be maintained at parity with gold.

The reports for the past week show that the la grippe epdemic, which seems to be almost general throughout the country, is in no way abating. While it is very bad in very many localities, it appears to be a little worse in the Brooklyn section of Greater New York than anywhere else. It has become so serious there that the Health Department has sent out a special warning to all who have charge of public buildings to use extraordinary care in maintaining good ventilation, and has also begun an extensiva system of disinfection, beginning with the court rooms. Since January there have been forty-six deaths from grip in Brooklyn, while there were only fity-three in the whole of the year 1902. The head of the Bureau of Vital Statistics says the disease has never been so prevalent before, and that temporary additions have had to be made to the staff of physicians at the King's County Hospital.

There is one item in the big appropriation bills now about to pass Congress which has doubtless failed to attract the which has doubtless falled to attract the attention of the average reader of congressional proceedings. It is an tem of \$200,000 for ex-Queen Lilluokalani, who was once the ruler of the Sandwich Islands, now American territory. This money is intended as a recompense to her for the crown lands which were taken from her when the was deprived of her throne in Hawali. It was a just claim she had against Uncle Sam, and one that ought to have been settled long ago. The old lady has been fighting for it for over a dozen years, and few there be who will begrudge her a döllar of the neat little sum that has at last been awarded her.

Mr. Weldenfeld, the New York broker, Mr. Weldenfeld, the New York broker, who has been suspended from the Stock Exchange for a year for his share in the Peter Power litigation almed at the Northern Securities combination, was formerly the New York partner of Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, the zententious broker-speculator of Boston. Mr. Weldenfeld has instituted suit against the committee which decreed his suspension. He claims only 2500,000, and it is believed he is playing a big bluff.

During all the past week an idea has permeated Wall Street that J. P. Morgan is acquiring the St. Louis and San Francisco Rallway system in the interest of the Southern Rallway, As a natural censequence there was considerable adadvance in "Frisco" stock, at one time reaching a seven point improvement. The present managers of this rallway system, which lies southwest of St. Louis, have shown a disposition to extend their lines to Mobile and other points east of the Mississippi, while the Southern Rallway evidently contemplates extensions on the western side of the great river. The combination of the two systems is probably a natural one.

The Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision last week that is attracting a great deal of attention and creating no little comment about Washington and elsewhere. The decision was rendered on the Champion lottery case. It is interesting, not because it further curialis, or rather totally destroys, the business of lotteries in this country, but because a majority of the court fully sustained the contention that the Sherman anti-trust law did not exhaust Federal constitutional power over commence. According to the best authorities who have commented on the action of the court, the Champion decision clearly sustains the contention of the government. No important proposition in the government's brief was rejected. The plenary and absolute power of Congress to prohibit any form of traffic when it deems such traffic hostile to the public interests is clearly sustained. Supreme Court of the United States

man. Not for a universal regard and esteem was he chosen as one of the representatives of a soverign State in the Bonate of the Union, but through the power of organization and machine mathods he made himself the "choice" of the elective powers us upon his skill in mainth, only prominence that he bear the state of the Union where the state of the Union and machine mathods he made himself the "choice" of the elective powers are universal to the streets is far that the supon his skill in mainth, only prominence that he bear the streets of the selective powers and magnificent in every respect, and we are inclined to think that this boast is justified. A writer in the Boston Herald says: "We have seen the Boston Herald says: "We have seen the boat he we orleans carnival demonstration, and we have seen them on the Riviera, where they are supposed to be as olaborate and imposing as can be seen anywhere they are supposed them is splender, as well as in the joility of the particle pants."

We have not yet found a permanent place for that fine girl stenographer about whom we have been writing.

Somebody is losing by not securing her services. She is a treasure.

Nor have we found a place for the young man who knows how to run an office. He is steady and honest, and faithful and competent.

A man of middle age, who has had large experience in business, having been special agent for more than eight years for one of the largest corporations in the United States, desires office work of some kind.

He is already employed, but prefers indoor work. He is well educated, thoroughly capable, and can furnish first-class testimonials.

Dance of the election committees of the National House of Representatives reached a conclusion last week that gives to Hon. James M. Butler, of the Twelfth Missouri District, the unique distinction of having been unseated twice in a single session of Congress. His alleged majority when he first took his seat was 3,768, but it was shown to the satisfaction of the House Committee on Elections that this majority of \$50. This has now been upset the House Committee, that recommends that the sear be given to Mr. Butler's opponent. Perhaps it is superfluent to add that Mr. Butler is a Domocrat.

F, E, W.